

THESIS ABSTRACT

Name : Dr.s.kokila

Title : **STUDY OF HOMOCYSTEINE LEVELS IN PREECLAMPTIC WOMEN AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE SEVERITY OF THE DISEASE**

Period of study : November 2015 – July 2016

Institution : Govt Kilpauk medical college, Chennai

Background : Preeclampsia is a syndrome characterised by onset of hypertension and proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation .It has significant health outcome and increase the maternal and perinatal mortality.Hyperhomocysteinemia during pregnancy causes endothelial dysfunction as a result of increased oxidative stress which leads to vasculopathy and placental dysfunction .

Methods : A case control study was conducted in 60 patients with features of preeclampsia were included and compared to equal number of healthy normotensive pregnant women.

Result : Mean level of serum homocysteine was raised in preeclamptic women than in control group. The women in preeclamptic group having increased homocysteine levels showed increased incidence of abruptio placentae, DVC, Atonic PPH.

Conclusion : It is concluded from our study that serum homocysteine levels were significantly elevated in women with preeclampsia compared with control group and strong correlation may exist between serum homocysteine levels and severity of preeclampsia.

Keywords : Homocysteine , Preeclampsia, yperhomocysteinemia, abruption, DVC, Atonic PPH